

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.6756, 50.5079,  
101.0534)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.6756, 50.5079, 101.0534)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.7376, 50.5000,  
101.0486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1A6FF
RGB	225, 166, 255
RGB Percent	88%, 65%, 100%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3490, 0.0000
CMYK	0.12, 0.35, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	280°, 100%, 83%
HSV	280°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486
YIQ	193.7870, 6.5950, 40.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

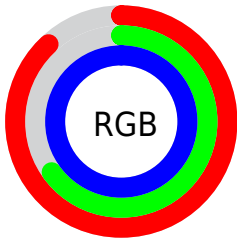
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 166, 255
Decimal	14788351
CIE Lab	76.38, 37.18, -35.82
CIE LCh	76, 51.622, 316.067
Yxy	50.5000, 0.2928, 0.2357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292978431 (0xFFE1A6FF)
YUV	193.7870, 30.1780, 27.3738
Hunter-Lab	71.0634, 33.2262, -34.5631

# Details

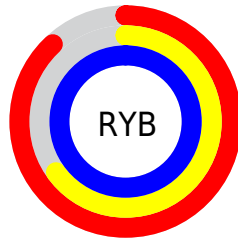
The XYZ color **62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **65.4089, 86.0094, 49.2327**, and the grayscale version is **50.9784, 53.6332, 58.4066**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4113, 80.7226, 105.6871**, and **32.4604, 24.3225, 56.4099** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9413, 40.7850, 99.5316**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5908, 62.1265, 102.8788**.

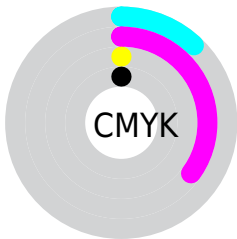
# Distribution



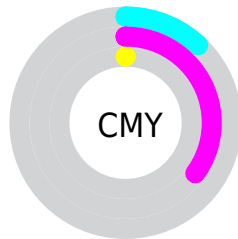
- Red (88%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 62.7376, 50.5000,  
101.0486


 62.7376, 50.5000,  
101.0486


424.2914,  
388.6180, 584.8247

 45.8868, 35.8108,  
76.5548


 107.8748, 90.9153,  
164.6619

 32.3608, 24.2881,  
56.3782


 136.8919,  
117.4102, 204.6184

 21.7941, 15.5475,  
40.1002


170.6952,  
148.6091, 250.5663

 13.8214, 9.2045,  
27.3023

209.6500,  
184.8964, 302.9241

 8.0774, 4.8748,  
17.5659

254.1216,  
226.6566, 362.1103

 4.1968, 2.1740,  
10.4726

304.4755,

 1.8140, 0.7058,

274.2740, 428.5434

5.6037

361.0770,  
328.1330, 502.6421

■ 0.5261, 0.0000,  
2.5408

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8617

■ 62.7376, 50.5000,  
101.0486

■ 62.7376, 50.5000,  
101.0486

■ 55.9413, 40.7850,  
99.5316

■ 70.5908, 62.1265,  
102.8788

■ 50.1408, 32.8652,  
98.3086

■ 79.5483, 75.7595,  
105.0381

■ 45.2752, 26.6208,  
97.3598

■ 89.6599, 91.4950,  
107.5425

■ 41.2744, 21.9146,  
96.6623

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.0569, 18.5870,  
96.1896

■ 35.5230, 16.4414,  
95.9090

■ 34.4223, 15.6603,  
95.8162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



53.3533, 50.5000, 124.0269



62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



68.4941, 50.5000, 68.8902

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



52.6356, 50.5000, 17.7057



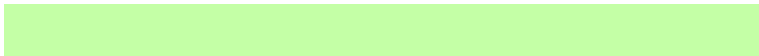
32.2013, 50.5000, 71.1509

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



65.4089, 86.0094, 49.2327

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



32.0635, 50.5000, 43.0909



62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



43.0150, 50.5000, 17.9490

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



62.1514, 50.5000, 24.7701



35.7704, 50.5000, 25.6071



36.1763, 50.5000, 103.1769



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



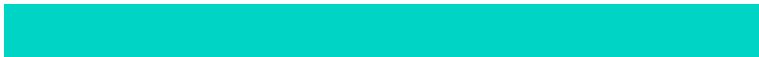
62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



69.0592, 50.5000, 49.5259



35.7704, 50.5000, 25.6071



31.7250, 50.5000, 60.8331

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



62.7391, 50.5021, 101.0489



84.3560, 83.2018, 106.2213



53.7779, 55.3295, 102.4530



17.7544, 17.3406, 22.6613



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



62.7391, 50.5021, 101.0489



57.8075, 43.4130, 99.9405



70.8516, 54.9240, 90.5967



18.1631, 17.9758, 22.7623



18.1520, 8.2682, 50.0738



1.8839, 0.8651, 4.8810



# Inverse Universe

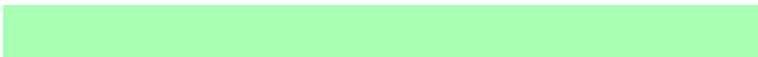
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.8411, 52.5197, 58.9457



60.4660, 45.8691, 51.0142



59.6594, 82.8965, 55.6920



18.2620, 18.0881, 19.9966



22.4875, 11.4843, 5.9515

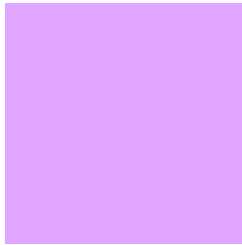


2.2381, 1.1376, 0.8350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

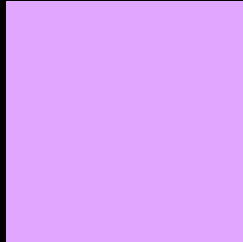
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486.



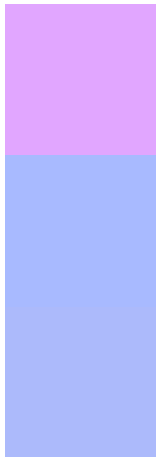
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7376, 50.5000,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

51.9847, 50.8535, 98.3426



## Tritanopia

53.7701, 50.5375, 57.3728

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



## Protanomaly

55.1564, 50.2790, 101.4055



## Deuteranomaly

55.1766, 50.3448, 98.9049



## Tritanomaly

56.7441, 50.2900, 71.6820

# Monochromacy



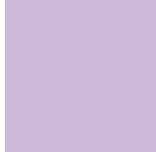
## Original Color

62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

54.7120, 52.2180, 72.1612

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(225, 166, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 166, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 166, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 166, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(225, 166, 255) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 166, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 166, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 166, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 166, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 166,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.7376, 50.5000, 101.0486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 166, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
166, 255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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